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NEW METHODS ACCELERATE TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRESS

SUMMARIZES 1950 TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCES -- Rzeczpospolita, No 102, 14 Apr 50

Engr Ignacy Bursztyn, director of the Technical Department of PKPG (State Economic Planning Commission) gave the following information on recent technical progress in the Polish economy.

This year, for the first time in history, Poland will begin to produce sulfuric acid from gypsum. There are no more than six such factories in Europe. Within several months, mercury-arc rectifiers will be made. The food industry will begin production of powdered milk, which has been a virtual monopoly of the USA. Construction will be started on a roller bearing factory. The work of loading; unloading and transshipment on railroads will be mechanized. Conveyors will be used for transporting general cargo and automatically unloading railroad cars, etc. Infrared rays will be used during 1950 for drying out paints and lacquers in the metal processing and electrical industries. Independent data on experience gained in the use of high-frequency current for tempering surfaces, heating, etc., will be colleted and disseminated among several enterprises. For the first time in Poland, supersonics will be used for production of emulsions, for degasifying molten metals, for increasing the coverage of pigments, etc. Die casting will be introduced in several enterprises.

Important changes will be made this year in the work of research institutes. In 1950, for the first time, research will be planned. Imports of scientific, technical, measuring, and research apparatus will be increased. Construction on Polish prototypes 3° various apparatus will begin this year. Imports of technical literature and literature on patents from the USSR, other people's democracies, and western countries will be increased.

The lack of trained personnel is still a serious problem in Poland. Under the Six-Year Plan, approximately one million workers will be trained. The number, of technicians during this period will increase by 100,000 and the number of engineers by 25,000.

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In the construction industry, the productivity of concrete mixers will increase 25 percent. In the coal industry, the output at the faces of mines will increase 13 percent and in the galleries 14 percent. Through the use of hard alloys, the productivity of machine tools will increase 21 percent.

INTRODUCE HIGH-SPEED METAL CUTTING IN SLASK -- Trybuna Ludu, No 102, 14 Apr 50

High-speed metal cutting has been widely adopted by the metalworkers in Slask. There are now 16 metalworking enterprises using this method, including the Gliwice Metallurgical Plant, the transportation equipment factories in Gliwice, Bielsko factories manufacturing textile machinery, and factories in Bytom manufacturing technical equipment. With the introduction of this method, productivity in these enterprises increased 15-35 percent. At the Gliwice Metallurgical Plant, the output of machine tools using the high-speed cutting method has doubled.

MORE PLANTS ADOPT HIGH-SPEED CUTTING -- Zycie Warszawy, No 109, 21 Apr 50

A few months ago the Lighting Equipment Factory A-52 faced a serious problem because it lacked materials with which to cut or grind vidia tools. After 2 months of experimenting, the Soviet method of anode grinding with ordinary iron grinding wheels was successfully applied.

Now, using vidia tools, turners are able to adopt high-speed cutting methods and to cut iron at the rate of 2,000 meters per minute instead of the former 80-100 meters per minute.

Delegations already have arrived from Szpotanski and Karolkowa plants to study the methods used by A-52.

SETS HIGH SPEED METAL CUTTING RECORD -- Zycie Warszawy, No 111, 23 Apr 50

Krawczyk, a latheman at the ZWAWN (High-Voltage Apparatus Factory) in Warsaw, set a new record for high-speed metal cutting -- 1,350 meters per minute.

NEW METHOD WILL HIKE MACHINE TOOLS PRODUCTION -- Zycie Warszawy, No 107, 19 Apr 50

On 16 April 1950, a conference was held in Katowice to collect results attained by adopting high-speed cutting methods. By a wider application of high-speed cutting methods, the productivity of machine tools will increase 21 percent in 1950.

OLDEST QUARRY MEETS QUOTA -- Zwiazkowiec, No 17, 23 Apr 50

The granite quarry in Strzelin, one of the oldest industrial enterprises in Slask dates back to 1689. The quality of Strzelin's granite is equal, if not superior to, that of the famous Swedish granite. One of its outstanding features is the evenness with which it wears away.

Workers at this quarry have engaged in team and individual work competition programs. In spite of this, quotas are difficult to meet because of delayed delivery of a drill equipped with tools of vidia, a sintered carbide alloy. Pneumatic hammers supplied by the Association of Dolny Slask Quarries in Swidnica are not suitable, and imported hammers are required. Nevertheless, the production plan for the first quarter of 1950 was fulfilled 130 percent

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by 25 March. Men complain that protective gloves last only 10 days, whereas circulars of the Central Administration of the Building Materials Industry state that the life of protective gloves should be 6 months.

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